

THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Partly cloudy to-day and to-morrow;
little change of temperature.
Highest temperature yesterday, 77; lowest, 69.
Detailed weather, mail and marine reports on page 11.

VOL. LXXXIII.—NO. 329.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1916.—Copyright, 1916, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

ONE CENT. In Greater New York, Albany City and Newark, N. J.

ASQUITH TELLS 3,000 PRUDENTIAL AGENTS ON STRIKE

COMMONS HOME RULE IS BLOCKED

Sensational Scene in Parliament — Lloyd George Threatens to Resign.

REDMOND CHERED, CHARGING BAD FAITH

Premier Blames Nationalists for Refusing to Accept Amendments.

GENERAL ELECTION IS THREATENED

Irish Leader Denounces British for Disgraceful Conduct.

LONDON, July 24.—Premier Asquith today announced that the promised bill for the immediate institution of Irish home rule would not be introduced because the Nationalists refused to accept two modifications of the Lloyd George agreement, namely, the permanent exclusion of the six counties of Ulster and a diminished Nationalist representation in the Imperial Parliament.

John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, repeatedly cheered by his followers, denounced the new proposals as an absolute and disgraceful breach of faith toward his supporters.

The Premier in reply appealed to the Nationalists not to throw away the opportunity for bringing home rule into operation. Several times he was interrupted by sarcastic cries of "small nationalities."

To Take It to People.
He significantly said: "I ask the House and will ask the country, if necessary, if the Government's proposals are not fair."

These were briefly the outstanding features of today's session of the House of Commons, the most sensational it has had since the outbreak of war.

The Daily News reports that David Lloyd George, in view of the failure of the plan, was threatening to resign as the chief agent, offered to resign his office.

"The Premier's attitude," says the News, "undermines the position of Mr. Lloyd George, and he should consider himself obliged to resign also. The matter is now being discussed."

There is no doubt that the events of the past week, culminating in the Irish fiasco, adds the paper, "have weakened the coalition government's position."

Threatens General Election.
The sensation caused by the announcement of the Premier not to introduce the Home Rule bill, if anything, overhauled by his plan, the Premier, if necessary, he would plan the country to a general election on the Home Rule bill—a step which both Liberals and Unionists have been steadfastly striving to avoid.

Speculation immediately became rife in the lobbies of the House as to what would happen to Redmond and his followers if an election took place at the present time.

Many expressed the opinion that the Nationalists had lost the confidence of the majority of the House, and would therefore run a serious risk of defeat.

The outcome of today's sitting on the Irish situation is that it remains where it was, with the additional factor of the arrest brought about by the disappointed hopes of a settlement of the issue.

In the absence of any amending bill the order in council, dated September, 1915, postponing the operation of the Home Rule Act as it stands in the statute book until six months after the lapse of eighteen months unless the war was previously ended, remained in force.

Today's mix-up has given great satisfaction to the newly formed Imperial Unionist Association, comprising members of both the Lords and Commons. They are bitterly and honestly at work to exert every influence to prevent any settlement of the difficulty.

Redmond's Role Is Isolated.
When the House met this afternoon Mr. Redmond asked, amid loud Nationalist cheers, whether the Government had decided to depart from the terms of the agreement arrived at by the Irish party and based upon the proposals made by Secretary for War David Lloyd George, whether the Government had determined to insert in the bill new proposals at variance with the agreement without consulting the Nationalist party, whether the Premier had received any intimation that a bill so framed would be vigorously opposed by the Nationalists.

Premier Asquith in reply pointed out that the agreement was subject to the approval of and revision by the Cabinet. The main points, he said, had emerged from the agreement and the Home Secretary had accepted both sides of the Cabinet, Unionists and home rulers. The Unionists, he Premier said, influenced very largely by the attitude of Mr. Redmond and his friends during the war, had agreed that home rule should be brought in immediately application, while the home rule section had agreed that the six Ulster counties should not be brought in without their consent.

Mr. Redmond repudiated the interpretation, and asked whether it was not a fact that on Saturday last Lloyd George and Herbert L. Samuel, the Home Secretary, had sent him a message saying that a decision had been reached by the Government on the two points mentioned. Premier Asquith repeated that the Government would not introduce any bill until it was satisfied that it met substantially with the assent of all parties. "After final and full examination,"

AND NEW YORK PRESS

YONKERS CAR STRIKE MAY SPREAD TO N. Y.

Trolley Plan to Extend Tieup to Manhattan Lines.

SEVEN DROWNED IN OR NEAR NEW YORK

Three Men, Three Boys and Woman Victims—Fear of Shark Halts Rescue.

FAREWELL SERVICE FOR U BOAT'S CREW

Communion Celebrated Aboard the Neckar With Prayer for Safe Voyage.

SOLDIER'S SON'S DEATH A 'MILITARY MURDER'

J. R. Healy, Father of Dead 23d Reg't Private, Demands Washington Inquiry.

NEW WARSHIP IN WAIT.

Stranger Off Cape Henry Believed to Be Battle Cruiser.

HOT IRON CURES ANTHRAX.

Riverhead, L. I., Doctor Uses Heroic Treatment on Victim.

COLONEL IN PLAGUE FIGHT.

Aids Oyster Bay Because He Is in "Granddaddy Class."

MOTOR TRUCK CRASH; 4 HURT.

Car Hits Subway Kiosk at 66th Street and Broadway.

PLUNGES OFF FIRE ESCAPE.

Peter Gandert, Retired Suit Manufacturer, Attempts Suicide.

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Man and Girl Charge Officers With Unprovoked Assault.

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PEPPER NOTES TO ENGLAND PLANNED

Wilson, Nettled by Memorandum on Mails Seizure, Tells Page to Act.

IGNORES REPLY TO QUERY

To Announce Stand on Blacklist To-day Unless He Changes Mind.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—President Wilson is about to adopt a more peppy attitude toward English interference with American trade, but the new campaign probably will not go beyond the note writing stage. At present there is no intention of attempting reprisals, but Mr. Wilson, it is said, intends now to press the American grievances against Great Britain more vigorously.

As evidence of the President's intention Great Britain's preliminary memorandum over the mail seizures controversy was hardly in the State Department to-day before Ambassador Page had been directed to ask the British Foreign Office when the expected reply to this Government's last note on this subject will be forthcoming. The British memorandum was regarded by the Administration as evasive and unsatisfactory.

Criticism Nettles Wilson.
The British memorandum, however, contains paragraphs which by their implication criticize the President's attitude and he is ready to press the case, even though results be not forthcoming. The British memorandum, made public at the State Department to-day, begins by informing the United States that the mail seizures reply may be expected in other words, answering the question which Mr. Page has been directed to ask to-day.

"The reply of the allied Governments," the memorandum states, "will be communicated to the United States Government so soon as the arguments of the allied Governments have been fully considered by the allied Governments in consultation."

In dealing with specific cases the British memorandum complains that this Government alludes to "a large number of complaints," but gives no particulars despite repeated requests for them. It also complains that the British Government might have enabled properly to investigate them.

Unless he changes his mind after the Cabinet meeting President Wilson will authorize an announcement of this Government's policy with respect to the British blacklist of American firms to-morrow. This announcement will form the basis of the Government's reply to the British Foreign Office.

Expects Withdrawal of List.
The President is confident that he can press the case on the ground that the British action is discriminatory to American interests and that he is avoiding the issue on the basis of a strict interpretation of Great Britain's rights under international law. Senator Hoke Smith, after talking with the President to-day, said he thought the issue would be settled either by withdrawal or modification of the blacklist.

The President's desire to set forth the grounds of this Government's attitude fully worded note has met with difficulty owing to the fact that the State Department realizes the weaknesses of the American case. The chief difficulty is that the Government has no right to demand that the British Government should make such sweeping restrictions against its nationals trading with American or other countries as the American side of the case.

It is pointed out that Great Britain's reply to this Government's protest against the seizure of mail matter is a full and complete answer to the prohibition against trading with the enemy in the same sweeping manner that France has enforced it. This would result in an enormous loss of business to the United States.

There are thirty-eight German and four Austrian ships in Brazilian ports, valued at \$15,000,000. The largest is the Hamburg-American liner Bluecher, 7,522 tons. There has been ill will against Germany in Brazil owing to the fact that the German Government has refused to pay \$7,000,000 and refused payment.

After Portugal requisitioned German ships, the German Government was reported that Brazil had taken a firm action. Germany's declaration of war on Portugal was greeted by pro-ally demonstrations in Rio Janeiro.

MAY SEIZE GERMAN SHIPS.

Resolution Soon.

Rio Janeiro, July 24.—The question of requisitioning German ships in Brazilian ports will shortly be taken up by the Brazilian Congress. Deputy Gonçalves Nais is preparing a resolution authorizing such a requisition.

FIRMS START FIGHT.

Zimmermann, Banker, Heads Permanent Organization.

Leopold Zimmermann of Zimmermann & Forshay, bankers, accepted yesterday the permanent chairmanship of the organization of firms which have been blacklisted by the British Government. He was in conference with lawyers and members of the organization, working out a plan to get the backing of the United States in requesting the British Government to rescind its order.

The measures which the blacklisted firms will take to combat the British order were not disclosed yesterday. Mr. Zimmermann said that he expects to have the aid of an advisory committee. "We are making haste slowly," said Maurice B. Blumenthal of counsel to the organization last evening. "The great importance and far reaching effect of the controversy between the two countries require that the American side be presented deliberately and without excitement or clamor. This shocking attempt of a foreign nation to discipline citizens of this country is a matter of distinctness within their rights is obviously the most menacing development of the great European conflict."

After describing the trade which England has carried on with the United States since the war began, he added: "England certainly has been strengthened, and if it is fair now for us as neutral citizens of America to do with England and thus strengthen her, how can England be heard to say that we are to be excommunicated from the realm of commerce if we voluntarily shut off England's adversaries, thereby strengthening them? The saying applies that what is 'saucy for the goose is saucy for the gander.'"

It was learned yesterday that several firms with branches in Germany have come under the ban of England. Among them is L. A. Wietz & Co., 104 West Twenty-seventh street, and Louis A. Cohen, head of the firm, said yesterday that his firm was on the blacklist, but that every director and every stockholder was an American citizen. He was a member of Albert Herkowitz & Sons, of 44 West Twenty-eighth street.

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BRITISH TROOPS TAKE POZIERES

In Fierce Fighting They Also Advance Toward Guillemont.

BATTLE CONTINUOUS SINCE SATURDAY

Australian Forces Said to Be in Almost Complete Possession of Village.

RUINS AND FIGHTERS HID BY THE FIRE

Bursting Shells Churn Earth as Attack Rages Furiously.

LONDON, July 24.—British troops in carrying on their drive have captured a large part of the village of Pozieres. They also gained some ground near High Wood, in the direction of Guillemont.

At Pozieres the Australians are still fighting furiously with the Germans for possession of the village and the head of the road leading from it to Hapaume, and the greater part of the village is now reported to be in their hands.

There has been no diminution in the vicious fighting which began Saturday night along the British front from Thiepval to Guillemont.

What the official bulletin calls a curtain of fire hid the ruins of Pozieres. The Australians had yesterday established themselves on one side of the main street, with the Germans on the other. Unhappily the German guns kept up a steady fire, with bursts and high explosives.

Their black bursts churning the earth on the other side of the main street, and that village, which is precious high ground, the British guns placed the same kind of a curtain, as if serving as a screen, over the field of battle.

That the battle was a struggle of attrition might pass the barrier of death and join in the struggle of the combatants surrounded by an infernal ring.

There were shells over the field of battle, and the Australians had news that the Australians, not content with holding one side of the street, now had both, and digging, bombing, ducking and rushing amid piles of fallen bricks and debris, were pressing on to the mastery of the whole village.

Pounding Without Stop.

This and some sections of a trench beyond the Hazentin-Petz were the gain for this sultry day, with the thick dust of the traffic in the rear and the hanging low. Never since the battle of the Somme began has the correspondent of the Associated Press seen more shelling by both sides.

Four miles or more, in proceeding on every part of the line, but is particularly heavy on the right of the line, as well as on the left at Pozieres. The German guns are firing a steady stream of shells on the Trones wood, where the British infantry faces the village of Guillemont, and answering thunders are being heard from the British side.

What Pozieres is to the left Guillemont and Ginchy beyond, are to the right. Apparently the Germans have brought still more guns and troops from Verdun for the battle at Pozieres.

A condition of comparative calm prevails south of the Somme along the French line, where the only fighting reported is that of a minor engagement resulted in the French capturing a German battery south of Estrees. Eastward, in the Verdun region, the French have occupied the attack was destined to result in the French capturing a German battery south of Estrees. Eastward, in the Verdun region, the French have occupied the attack was destined to result in the French capturing a German battery south of Estrees.

Berlin still asserts that the only result of the Battle of Pozieres was the penetration of a few houses in the village of Pozieres, and that the Australians obtained these only after having suffered heavy losses.

That German troops have been removed from the Verdun front for the Somme operations is apparent from the fact that the attack was destined to result in the French capturing a German battery south of Estrees. Eastward, in the Verdun region, the French have occupied the attack was destined to result in the French capturing a German battery south of Estrees.

DVINA DRIVE HALTS.

Correspondent Insists German Line Is Impermeable.

ON THE DVINA FRONT, SOUTH-EAST OF RIGA, Thursday, July 20 (via Berlin, July 23, and London, July 24).—The strong Russian offensive which began July 15 along the sector between Plakene and Riga, in the north-eastern end of the eastern end of the island of Dala in the Dvina River has come, at least temporarily, to an end. The correspondent of the Associated Press has just returned from a visit to the foremost trenches near the eastern end of the sector, which has withstood the Russian attack.

The attack in this sector was carried out as was also an attack further eastward toward Ikskul, by five divisions. It appeared that the sector between Plakene and Riga was destined to result in the French capturing a German battery south of Estrees.

Continued on Third Page.